LONG STATEMENT BY MR. EGGLESTON

Superintendent of Public Instruction on Stand During Morning Before Book Committee.

he committee convened at 10:35, Chair-The committee convened at 10:35, Chair-nan Byrd presiding, and Superintendent beeph D. Eggieston, Jr., took the stand. "'Mr. Eggleston, are you in favor of the single book list?" asked Mr. Byrd. "Yes, sir."
"Have you always been in favor of the ingle list?"

single list?
"I have not always been for the single list. When I was city superintendent of the schools of Asheville, N. C. I was opposed to the State Board of Education, which at that time consisted of State officials, selecting the text-books to be used in the Asheville schools. I thought used in the Asheville schools. I thought that I knew more about selecting books than they did. I had given very little thought to the matter, in so far as it applied to making a contract with the publishers for a State list, in order to get a wholesale price. I should state that the cities of North Carolina were at that time exempt from the uniform law. When the Fusion Legislature met I used what little influence I had to upset the law as it then existed."

Shameful Conduct

Shameful Conduct.

Witness continued at great length to show why he had been convinced. He said the law was changed, and North Carolina was given a system practically the same now in vogue in Virginia. He saw the "debauchery" to which the suc-ceeding book campaign led, and the "shameful conduct" of some of those in-

terested in the campuign.

Here the witness introduced a part of an argument prepared by himself in favor of the single list while the Constitutional Convention was in session, and it appeared

Convention was in session, and it appeared very strong.

"You have changed your mind, Mr. Eg-gleston, with reference to the method of adoption. Why do you new oppose the multiple list?"

gleston, with reference to the method of adoption. Why do you now oppose the multiple list?"

"Like all reforms that come up from the people, the single list, or uniforing principle, has had to fight its way through years of struggle. From the list given in Mr. Hammond's statement in the last twelve years there has been a steady drift toward the principle for which I am contending. It is safe to say that unless the six States which now have county uniformity adopt a free text-book law, they will join the twenty-two States which stand for State uniformity, I should say in regard to the above list that there may have been in the last two or three years some shifting of position, but it is undoubtedly a fact that in States where free text-book law does not excist the drift of opinion is for State uniformity. It should be said for the benefit of those who are not aware of the fact that of the twenty-six States in the Union which have free text-book laws, only one State gives money from the State Treasury for fournishing books to the children; mall the others the law provides that the school districts may or must purchase these books."

Local Self-Government.

"Mr. Eggleston, some of the advocates of the multiple list base their advocates of the same counties you can find the them to the principle of local self-government.

"Mr. Eggleston, some of the advocates of the multiple list base their advoc

urder? The administration of these is left to the local authorities Likewise the administration of the school aws is left to the local authorities. The local authorities, such as teachers and trustees, are chosen by the administrative

conditions differ that therefore the list adopted, if possible, should be extended and flexible." That argument is close kin to the local

and flexible,"
"That argument is close kin to the local self-government argument. It is that because educational conditions are not uniform throughout the State, schoolbooks should be chosen to meet these local conditions, and that to the local authorities alone should be left a selection of the books, as they alone understand these peculiar local conditions that seem to rise up at every county cross-roads. No one denies that conditions are different, but we do not admit that there are as many peculiar conditions as have been indicated, and we emphatically dony that the local authorities in a great majority of the recommendations had an idea of any such conditions. The examples just cited prove that the local committees had no such ideas. If we accept the statement made here before your committee that such ideas. If we accept the statement made here before your committee that the Frye Geographies are superior for made here before your committee that the Frye Geographies are superior for more progressive communities, and that the Maury is more suitable for less progressive and more buckward communities—and I. of course, refer to the schools—a notable exception may be found in Northampton county, where, in harmony with this theory, the Frye Geographies were adopted for the graded schools of Cape Charles, and the Maury Geographies were adopted for the ungraded schools of Northampton county.

"I could cite many examples proving my contention that the local committees did not, according to the theory of the State Board, rise to an appreciation of those beculiar conditions, and we are led to one of two conclusions: either that those 'peculiar conditions,' and we are led to one of two conclusions: either that those 'peculiar conditions' do not exist, in so far as the choosing of text-books is concerned, or that the local committees in the large majority of cases did not appreciate the fact, in either of which

The Itch Fiend

Hood's: no substitute acts like it.

"Berry's for Clothes."



"Ay, there's the rub." -- Hamlet. These shirts will stand the ub and the tub.

They're built with tub sense.
They come from the laundry
refreshed and reinvigorated.
Built to stand by a man in his
strenuous hours.
Platted to

Plaited—\$1. to \$2. Plain bosom, fancy—\$1. to

The best collars in the world Cuffs, 1Bc.

\$2.50 and \$8. Hats—the man-ulacturers' surplus--\$1.65.



Honorable Profession.

"What is you opinion of the educational advantages of a periodical crusade by the book agents?"
"That argument is that the selection

laws is left to the local authorities. The local authorities, such as teachers and trustees, are chosen by the administrative units, and these teachers and trustees administer the general school laws, as laid down by the General Assembly, in so far as these laws appertain to these units. But it is a sufficient answer to this argument of local self-government to say that in this State we have not local self-government in the selection of school-books; very far from it. In Augustan county, for example, there are about 25 schools; in Rockbridge county about 25; in Rlehmond city about 26; in Hallfax about 290."

"What do you think of the constitutional regulrements upon the question of single and multiple adoptions?"

"The constitutional argument has already been threshed out here, and as I am not a lawyer, I can give my opinion only from the standpoint of a layman. To me the meaning of the Constitution is that the State Board itself must select schoolbooks for this State de lege and defacto. I respectfully submit that while the State Board may have selected books de lege, it did not do so de facto."

Another Argument.

"Mr. Eggleston, another argument used by the multiple gentlemen is that the cause in the virious localities the educational conditions differ, that therefore the list adopted, if possible, should be extended and flexible."

know when or where we would meet. It was my privilege to be the chalrman of the committee, and I am bound to confess that the committee deliberately shut its eyes to all progress and light then in the possession of the agents, and went into a quiet meeting to themselves and blindly and Jgnorantly recommended what we thought best."

"Some of the best friends I have in the world are book agents. That is an honograble profession, and many of these men are as clean in morals and manners as the men of any other profession, but all of us know, and if we don't know, we can find out by inquiry, that these campaigns do lower the chical standard of our people. Why, sir, in Prince Edward county I had one man to come to the fact that some of the book companies were employing agents and attorneys throughout the State, he would like to make a little money himself, and he asked me to recommend him to some of the book companies as a man of influence in his county who might have some weight in having books placed on the ilst. Why are attorneys employed when these adoptions come around? Is it primarily because they have influence, or are supposed to have the influence, to have the books recommended which they represent? One prominent gentleman, who is now one of the most gifted newspaper men in the State, told me a few months ago that, acting as an agent for a prominent book campaigns mot in the last one), he found that in order to be successful in getting his books on the list he would have to resort to questionable means, and he sent in his resignation. Lot me again repeat that there are agents and agents. I do not hesitate 'o say that, in my judgement, as serious us is the extra cost of ave to teach the first property of the sent in his resignation. Let me again repeat that there are agents and agents. I do not hesitate to say that, in my judgement, as serious as is the extra cost of schoolbooks under the multiple system, this phase of the question is far more serious, and as I have said before, this sexperience is not unique in Virginia."

What It Meant.

That is Salt Rheum or Eczema,—one of the outward manifestations of scrafula. It comes in itching, burning, oozing, drying, and scaling patches, on the face, head, hands, legs or body.

It cannot be cured by outward applications,—the blood must be rid of the impurity to which it is due.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Has cured the most persistent and dimpulse cases. Accept no substitute for Hood's; no substitute acts like it.

What It Meant.

"It is claimed by the multiple people that the so-called more progressive States do not have the single list. What is your discussions; if the facts speak for themselves, said these facts do not bear out this assertion. I have already cited twenty-two States which have uniformity. Certain educators were quoted before this committee as being for the multiple list, and certain 'Intellectual glants,' such as President Elliott, of Harvard; President William R. Harper, of the University of Chicago, and President Nicholas Murray Butter, of Columbia University are quoted as being of a description of the progressive States who have uniting the same than the so-called more progressive States do not have the single list. What is your disease to his?"

"It would be useless to argue on this point; the facts speak for themselves, and these facts do not bear out this assertion. I have already cited twenty-two states which have uniformity. Certain educators were quoted before this committee as being for the multiple people that the so-called more progressive States who have university of the would be useless to argue on this so-called more progressive States who have university of the would be useless to argue on this so-called more progressive States who have university of the surfact of the solidation of the single list. What is your discussions that so called more progressive States who have university of the strength list. What is so-called more progressive States who have university of the strength list would be useless to argue on this solidation. The same progressive states who have universi "It would be useless to argue on this point; the facts speak for themselves, and these facts do not bear out this assertion. I have already clied twenty-two States which have uniformity. Certain educators were quoted before this committee as being for the multiple list, and certain 'intellectual glants,' such as President Elliott, of Harvard; President William R. Harper, of the University of Calcago, and President Nicholas Murray buffer, of Columbia University, are gorded as being in favor of the multiple

list. In the first place, these gentlemen are in favor of an open list under ideal conditions, and in the next place, with

conditions, and in the next place, with all due respect to these gentlemen, they cannot deal intelligently with this ques-tion at long range and without under-standing the conditions which they were called upon to discuss."
"Mr. Bowles states, and the attorney approves the statement, that the adop-tion of the multiple list in 1904 saved the State of Virginia \$400,000. What is your view of the correctness of this state-ment?"

"Whatever it might have cost the peo-"Whatever it might have cost the people of Virginia to have gone to a single list at once in 1904 it cost them just as much to go to the present multiple list. Now to hark back for a moment to what it did actually cost under the multiple list plan, it cost \$225,000 the first year, and it is costing at the very minimum \$440,000 a year since that time. There would, therefore, have been a saving to the people of Virgina from 1904 to 1908 under the single list not less than \$440,000, net.

"The members of the board who made the adoption of 1904 claim that they had the advantage of the widest competition

as to prices?

"The statement made and reiterated before your committee last month, that there was the 'widest field for competition' between the book publishers; that there was 'complete competition,' or, in fact, that there was any competition whatever in prices between the publishers, is correct; and if the committee is not satisfied that my statement is true, and if the eminent gentlemen who composed the State Board in 1904 are composed the State Board in 1904 are unwilling to accept my statement, I suggest that this committee and these gentlemen ask the publishers."

Not Correct Parallel.

Not Correct Parallel.

"A parallel was drawn by one of the members of the board between the right of a professor of a college to select his books and the public school trachers to select theirs. Do you think this is a correct parallel?"

"I do not think so. Indeed, I can see at parallel."

Mr. Eggleston was asked if he had

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Mr. Eggleston was asked if he had any object lesson since he had been superintendent of the advantage of the single over the multiple list.

He said he had, and cted cases where the State Board had recently given exclusive adoption on two books on "Morals and Manners," and in one case there was a saving of 25 per cent, and in the other of 30 per cent.

"Have you ever heard any book publishing house say they would furnish books cheaper under the single than under the multiple list?" he was asked.

"Yes," was the reply, and witness read a strong letter from D. C. Heath & Co.

a strong letter from D. C. Heath & Co.

along this line.

Here the witness read the resolutions adopted by the county board of Prince Edward, memorializing the State board to adopt the single list, and when he had concluded, he said with emphasis: "I never received the slightest acknowledgement of the letter enclosing these resolutions, and I understand similar resolutions. lutions from Culpeper met the same

fate."

This was the opening gun for the single list in Virginia. Mr. Eggleston was then county superintendent, and the public will recall the resolutions, as they

Mr. Eggleston said he had correspond-ed with the authorities in all the States ed with the authorities in all the States where the shigle list prevailed, and had heard from all save one. All those replying had expressed their entire satisfaction with the system.

In combatting the argument made by Dr. Kent that the books under the single list were inferior in mechanical make-up to those furnished under the multiple list, be declared that the contention was also.

he declared that the contention was ab-solutely without foundation in fact. "If they are inferior," he declared, "it is not the fault of the principle, but of

"If they are inferior," he declared, it is not the fault of the principle, but of the administration.

"It is purely a matter of contract, and depends entirely upon the quality of books contracted for by the board.
"I believe Dr. Kent said while he lived in Tennessee, under the single list, the books in use wore of such an inferior quality that he would not permit his children to use them. As a matter of fact, Dr. Kent left the State of Tennessee some years before the single list was adopted."

Dwelling upon this alleged difference in the quality of books under the two systems, the Superintendent brought in a great stack of books, and, taking two "Maury's Elementary Geographies," one North Carolina edition, they were closely examined by the committee. The members could discover no particle of difference. The Virginia edition, under the multiple list sells for fity cents, and the North Carolina edition, under the single list, for forty cents. "I want to say another thing about these books," he went on.

"Under the multiple list the children are liable to overcharge by the local dealers, for there is no price stamped upon the back. You will see that these words are stamped upon the back of the North Carolina book:

"Contract price, 40 cents; exchange price, 20 cents. The price itsed hereon

"Contract price, 40 cents; exchange price, 20 cents. The price fixed hereon is fixed by State contract, and any deviation therefrom shall be reported to your county superintendent of public instruction or the State superintendent at Bulgels."

ber of other books to the committee for comparison, and the results were found to be along the same lines, both as to

to be along the same lines, both as to the similarity of quality and the wide difference in prices. Mr. Eggleston was saying something about the color of the back of a Virginia book. He said he thought it was "brown."

Chairman Byrd could not resist the temptation to take a shot at the State Board, and quietly observed: "All Virginia books should be bound in green," in conformity with the action of the

n conformity with the action of the State Board. At this point the committee took a

At the Afternoon Session.

When the committee resumed at 3:20 o'clock, Mr. Eggleston again took the stand, and proceeded to make further comparisons between books under the two systems. The Wheeler Primer, which ells for thirty cents in Virginia, was with an Indiana primer, compared en cents, though it should be said that the Virginia book has more pages than the

one used in Indiana. In other respects there does not appear any great difference

between them.

"What do you think are the relative values of the cloth and board binding for primary books?" asked the chairman.

"I should say that the cloth binding would last longer than the board, but a do"not think there is five cents difference. I do not think that the patron should have the option, however, of buying either."

ing either."

"What is the use of an elaborate spelling blank, such as Thomas's blank, at a cost of eight cents?"

"Well, a good spelling blank, such as Heath's, Thomas's or Johnson's, can be made and sold at five cents at a very

nice profit."
"It is well, however, to have uniformity

Dr. Lyon's **Tooth Powder**

Cleanses and beautifies the teeth and purifies the breath, Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

Convenient for tourists. PREPARED BY J. H. Lyon. D.D.S.

regularly by retail in Atlanta for forty

regularly by retail in Atlanta for forty cents.

"Now, Mr. Chairman," he said, holding the book in his hand, "If this book is not a complete answer to the oft-repeated argument that books furnished under the single book system are inferior to those under the multiple list, then I do not know anything about the question. Georgia comes nearer having Virginia's method of adoption thin any other State in the Union."

"Do you not think this is a violation of that clause of our contract with the publishers, which provides that books shall be sold to Virginia at prices as low as they are sold to any other State having a similar method of adoption?"

"That is a legal question, Mr. Chairman, but I have had some correspondence with the Attorney-General on the subject. I called his attention to the Georgia case, and in a verbal conversation I think he told me he would have to have more facts before rendering an opinion."

MR. Kennedy, proceeding, read an opinion from the Attorney-General, declaring that there was nothing in the law requiring that there was nothing in the law requiring the Library Books for the traveling libraries, but he said the board adopted a resolution to try the plan of advertising in the future.

He declarred a resolution to the scrutiny given by the executive committee over the accounts of the library, they had recently been gone over carefully by Expert Accountant Boudar, and he had given them a clean sheet.

"This is about all I have to say," declared Mr. Kennedy, by way of closing its statement.

"I have not seen a transcript of the evidence, and have only had time to hurriedly go over what appeared in the library."

At this point Chairman Byrd said: "The committee will rise until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, and Mr. Kennedy, you

MR. KENNEDY APPEARS.

Librarian Vigorously Denies Statements of Bell and Evans. Librarian J. P. Kennedy came in at :20 o'clock, and Mr. Eggleston suspend-

ed and Mr. Kennedy took the stand.

He apologized for being away and expressed his pleasure that the chairman's telegram reached him, for he said he was glad of the opportunity to answer the statements that had been made concerning him.

"I would like to say first." he com-

"I would like to say first," he com "I would like to say first," he commenced, "that not a cent is paid out of the library fund until the account is ther cughly scrutinized by the board, and no board is in closer touch with any department than the Library Board.

"No purchase of over \$25 is made without consultation with and the full consent of the board."

Mr. Kennedy had a marked copy of The Times-Dispatch before him and he used it in his statement, often reading from it.

from it.

Referring to Mr. Bell's statement Front
Miller & Rhoads selling books cheaper
than the same books had been bought
by witness in New York, the latter said
this may have been true of fixtion, and
that department stores used these as advertisements, and did not expect to make that department stores used these as advertisements, and did not expect to make money on them. They would sell them cheaper than Mr. Bell could do. "Not a single title," he said, "which was referred to, as I recall, was anything but a novel."

"We have paid Bell \$1.08 for all the novels we ever bought from his house.

evels we ever bought from his house, and all these books can be bought in New ork for ninety-five cents.

Nearly All Spent Here.

Nearly All Spent Here.

Nearly All Spent Here.

"I have spent eighty-two per cent, of the money appropriated to the library fund in the State of Virginia" "A large part of that was for salaries, was it not?" asked Mr. Byrd.

"No, sir; I think not. Some of it was for salaries, but not a large part. Wo published the records of the House of Burgesses in Richmond at a slightly higher figure than we could get the work done for elsewhere. The fact that you can buy books for fifty cents at a department store by piecemeal is not sufficient answer when a large quantity of books should be bought at once.

"The Department of Public Instruction made up the list, and we got it only thirty days after the schools had started. It was an admirable list, and will stand the test anywhere. There were then nine applications for traveling libraries, and the mall brought inquiries every day as to when the books were coming. This largely determined the course of the board to send me to New York, without waiting to advertise, which would have caused delay. This delay would have prevented us from putting out these libraries for at least six weeks.

"Eliminating the matter of calling for bids, no books were ever bought on a more dearly defined system. We got the list from the highest authority, and I had no discretion whatever in the matter."

Couldn't Get Service.

Witness denied that \$15.600 had been

no discretion whatever in the matter."

Couldn't Get Service.

Witness denied that \$15,000 had been spent for books for traveling libraries, and said \$3,500 would exceed the amount. He said only about \$1,300 worth of books had been bought of Putnam & Co. in the last five years.

"I have a statement here," he said, "showing that we have bought books from 115 firms. I have been to Mr. Bell and Mr. Hunter often, and asked them to establish agencies in New York and we would patronize them, but it was not done. I have been to Bell often for books, and he did not have them. I can wire New York at night and get a book hare the next day. We can't get that service here. It isn't here to get." Offer Not from Putnam.

Ulter Not from Futnam.

Witness vigorously denied that he had paid 160 per cent, profit on books bought in the North. "I don't believe it," he said, sharply, "and I am prepared to disprove it. I now call upon Mr. Bell to prove his statement, and until he does, I have nothing further to say on the subject."

Witness praised the Putnams as a busi-

subject."

Witness praised the Putnams as a business concern, but said in some respects he did not like them. He now took up Mr. Berkeley's testimony, and denied that any of the bills for books for the traveling library had been paid.

"Now, Mr. Evans makes the statement," he said, "that Putnam offered me \$2.500 to write a history of Virginia, and sent me a check for \$500.

"Mr. Evans's memory is terribly at fault. I did state in the presence of Mr. Evans and others that I had had such an offer; that a check for \$500 had been sent, and that I had returned the check.

"He asked me if it was Putnam who made the offer, and I told him it was not." (And I now say to you that neither Putnam nor any other concern from whom we have bought books made me any such offer.

"I have a right to write a history if I care to, in my own time, but I would not contract with a ferm with which we are doing business to write a book without first setting the consent of the board and the advice of the Attorney-General, in whom I have great confidence.

Sharp Colloquy.

and will not do it." was the roply.

"Is there any impropriety in your giving the name of the gentleman?"

"It was a private matter between us, and I think it would be very unwise to pursue that course. I am here simply to refute statements that are made and not to offer any evidence."

"Pardon me, Mr. Kennedy; you admit the power of the committee to ask you such questions as they think proper, do you not?"

"I do."
"And therefore, as to such questions, you are here to give evidence."
"Does the committee determine that I am to divalge certain things?"
"The committee has not yet determined that, and that is why I do not press the question. The committee will determine that, however, after considering it, and until that time I respect your desire not to give the name."

"I respect the power of the committee,"

"I respect the power of the committee," rejoined the librarian, "and I have the very highest regard for their judgment."

Had Safe Guide,

clared Mr. Kennedy, by way of closing his statement.

"I have not seen a transcript of the evidence, and have only had time to hurriedly go over what appeared in the newspapers with reference to myself and the library."

At this point Chairman Byrd said: "The committee will rise until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning, and Mr. Kennedy, you will hold yourself in readiness to appear if the committee shall send for you."

Mr. Byrd did not say so positively, but it is believed that Mr. Kennedy will be put on this morning, and that Superintendent Eggleston will be recalled to resume his testimony later.

VIRGINIAN ROBBED.

George Bashman on Way Home from Denver Lost His Roll.

ST. LOUIS, MO., January 10 .- George Bashman, of Basham, Va., reported to the police at Union Station to-day that he had been robbed of \$460 just as the train upon which he had come to St. Louis was leaving Kansas City. The money was stolen from his overcoat by a pick-pocket. Bashman says he saw two men jostle him just as he entered the car, but thought nothing of the incident. The men had boarded the train when he did. When he saw one of the men jump from the train his suspicion was aroused, and he looked for his money in vain. Bashman has been in the mining business at Denver, and was en route to his home in Virginia. He thinks the pickpocket saw him take the roll from his pocket to buy his ticket. Bashman, of Basham, Va., reported to the

HOUSE PASSED AN APPROPRIATION BILL

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 10 .-The House to-day passed the army ap-propriation bill, and began the consid-eration of the fortifications bill. eration of the fortifications bill.

Several amendments were made to the army bill. The fortifications bill was taken up, but no progress was made, the time of the House being consumed by the statements of Representative Smith, of Jowa, in charge of the budget; Mr. Fitzgerald, of New York, who represents the minority in the Appropriations Committee, and Mr. Gaines, of Tennessee, in a speech on his "docking" bill.

WILLIAM ALDEN SMITH

LANSING MICH., January 10.—Congressman William Alden Smith, of Grand Rapids, was to-night nominated to succeed United States Senator R. A. Alger. As there are only a half dozen Democrats in the State Legislature, to-night's nomination by the Republican caucus is equivalent to an election.

ALL STANDARD OIL DIRECTORS RE-ELECTED

NEW YORK January 10.—It was announced to-day that all the old directors of the Standard Oll Company, of New Jersey, were re-elected at a meeting of that corporation, held in Jersey City a few days ago. A. C. Bedford was added to the board. It is also stated that there will be no change in the officers of the company when the board meets to organize.

THE WEATHER

Forecast: Virginia—Partly cloudy and warmer Friday; Saturday fresh south to southwest winds. North Carolina—Fair, warmer Friday; Saturday fair; variable winds.

Conditions Yesterday.

Highest temperature yesterday... Thermometer This Day Last Year 9 A. M. 32 6 P. M. 66 12 M. 38 9 P. M. 53 3 P. M. 47 12 midnight 4 Average 21 6

Conditions in Important Cities. hicago, Ill..... Incinnati, O...

Miniature Almanac.

Always Remember the Full Name axative Promo Quining Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Daya 6. The large on every on every tox 250 Atchison Globe.

Porto Rico in Quality as well as in Name



EL TORO

(Exact size and

Also made in

Panetela Finas

There are plenty of so-called Porto Rican cigars, many of them made of tobacco grown in the United States; these brands will likely multiply in number since the recent increased cost of Porto Rican leaf. That's why smokers everywhere should be more particular than ever to get the genuine

ELTORO Cigar-5 Cents

This is one cigar you can be sure is Porto Rican in quality as well as in name, made in Porto Rico, exclusively of Porto Rican tobacco.

The El Toros now on the market are finer in quality than ever, because of the unusual excellence of this year's crop in Porto Rico, only the best selections of which are used to make the El Toro.

Made in a thoroughly modern factory, with facilities and methods unequalled by any other manufacturer, El Toro cigars are unquestionably the finest 5-cent cigars Porto Rico has ever produced. Every El Toro cigar is now banded

so you can be sure you get the genuine. It costs you only five cents, as always. The El Toro is superior to any other cigar sold at 5 cents.

Porto Rican-American Tobacco Company MANUFACTURER

Porto Rico.

RICHMONDER DIRECTED BIG ENGINEERING ENTERPRISE

Mr. W. C. Lancaster, Electrical Engineer Scores a Triumph in Completion of Pennsylvania Tunnel Under East River.

There was a unique celebration underground in New York City last Saturday commemorating the successful consummation of an engineering enterprise of great magnitude, in which a Richmonder was a prominent figure by reason of the part he had taken in the gigantic undertaking. It was the celebration of the achievement of the day before of bringing together the two headings of the great Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel, which has just been opened under the East River to Fifth Avenue.

The Richmonder, who was one of the conspicuous figures in this magnificent result, is Mr. W. C. Lancaster, an electrical engineer, who had charge and direction of that important phase of the work. The New York Herald states that all the work in the great tunnel has been done with electricity, under the substring and hoisting is done with electricity, under the substring and hoisting is done with electricity, under the substring and lectricity, under the superintendency of Mr. Lancaster.

The eminent electrical engineer was educated at the University of Virginia, and later at one of the best-known technical schools in the country. Prior to his employment on this great engineer.

Traction and Light Company. He is a brother of Mr. R. A. Lancaster, was for a time employed by the Lynchburg. Va., Traction and Light Company. He is a brother of Mr. R. A. Lancaster, was educated at the University of Virginia, and later at one of the best-known technical schools in the country. Prior to his employment on this great at specific ty, under the superintendency of Mr. Lancaster.

The eminent electricity under the superintendency of Mr. Lancaster.

The eminent electricity and is the country. Prior to his employment on this great at the University of Virginia, and later at one of the best-known technical schools in the country. Prior to his employment on this great at the University of Virginia, and later at one of the best-known technical schools in the country. Prior to his employment on this great at the University of Virginia, and later at one of the b

SUCCEEDS SENATOR ALGER SAUNDERS QUICK TO GET IN HARMESS

Age of Spell as You Please.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, D. C., January 10 .-

"It is plain to me that the Republicans are doing everything possible to kill time," said Mr. Saunders to-day, "Everything that presents an opportunity for delay is seized. Here the other day somebody proposed to do away with the reading of the army appropriation bill, an utterly useless procedure, as it would have to be read again, section by section, as it was debated, but there was objection, and the long bill was read. It is so with all bills and with everything else that gives a chance to kill time.

"The Republican majority simply is trying to get through the time of the session without enacting any legislation fur-"It is plain to me that the Republi-

sion without enacting any legislation fur-ther than what is absolutely demanded. There will be little, if any, legislation There will be to the first on general subjects, on general subjects, "Tariff revision?" repeated the Fifth "Tariff revision?" well, I should

say not. Somebody got after Senator Daniel to-Somebody got after Senator Daniel to-day for his pronouncing "Philippines" as though the last syllable were pronounced like the word naming a well known tree. "This is an age of go as you please in spelling, and why not in pronunciation?" asked the Senator. "Authorities are not settled as to the pronunciation of the word. By the way, how do you pronounce the name of that little island to the south of Cuba? Isle of Peens?"

THE HOUSE DID NOT CONCUR WITH SENATE

South Carolina Legislature Will Not Concur with President.

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 10.—By a vote of seventy-nine to forty the House of Representatives to-ta, decime to concur in the resonition introduced in the Sanate by Senator Cole L. Biesse, and passed by that body; twenty-one to sixteen, yesterday, approxing the course of President Roosevelt in summarily dismissing the negro troops implicated in the Brownsville riot. It was agreed that the Senate resolution was intended as a rebude to the senior, United States Senator from this State, and that such an indirect and covert method of indicating to the national representatives of the State the wishes and opinions of the House would be both undignified and insulting.

If She Can Sleep. There is this difference: After a we man has been married a few years she does most of her dreaming at night.—Atchison Globe

PAINTER MINE

Senator Daniel Says This is an Many Miners Have Been Injured or Killed.

CONNELSVILLE PA., January 10 .-WASHINGTON, D. C., January 10.— The fire caused by an explosion of gaso-Representative Saunders, although no has lene in the Painter Mines of the H. C. not yet served two months as the member from the Fifth Virginia District, is rapidly catching on, as has been noted aforetime.

Frick Coke Company, at McClure Station, yesterday, has spread to nearby shafts, and is causing serious damage. Last night four men were carried out of the night four men were carried out of the carried out of the Home Pit of Stauffer and Murray, near Scottsdale. All were overcome by black damp, driven into the mines by the McClure fire. Their condition is serious. John Visconti and Frank Warraman, foreigners, carried out of the Home shaft, will die. The flames are spreading rapidly. The blaze was started by an explosion of gasolene, used in a pump.



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